

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust
Financial Statements
December 31, 2022

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust Contents

For the year ended December 31, 2022

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To the Trustees of Canadian Naval Memorial Trust:

Qualified Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Canadian Naval Memorial Trust (the "Trust"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at December 31, 2022, and the statements of operations and changes in net assets for the Operating Fund, Preservation Fund, Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund and Endowment Fund and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion, except for the effects of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion section of our report, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Trust as at December 31, 2022, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations.

Basis for Qualified Opinion

In common with many charitable organizations, the Trust derives revenue from donations, including admissions, the completeness of which is not susceptible to satisfactory audit verification. Accordingly, our verification of these revenues was limited to the amounts recorded in the records of the Trust and we were not able to determine whether any adjustments might be necessary to donation and admission revenue, excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures, assets and trust surplus.

We conducted our audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Trust in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Canada, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our qualified opinion.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Trust or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Trust's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with Canadian generally accepted auditing standards, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Trust's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Trust's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Trust to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

Dartmouth, Nova Scotia

May 25, 2023

MNP LLP

Chartered Professional Accountants



Canadian Naval Memorial Trust

Statement of Financial Position

As at December 31, 2022

	Operating Fund	Preservation Fund	Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund	Endowment Fund	2022	2021
Assets						
Current						
Cash	143,239	199,827	73,412	-	416,478	994,432
Short-term investments (Note 4)	300,000	-	-	-	300,000	-
Harmonized sales tax receivable	9,333	-	-	-	9,333	57,169
Inventory	11,430	-	-	-	11,430	16,483
Prepaid expenses	12,498	-	-	-	12,498	12,496
Due from/to Funds (Note 5)	1,000	(1,000)	-	-	-	-
Capital assets (Note 6)	477,500	198,827	73,412	-	749,739	1,080,580
Artifacts (Note 6)	3,263,971	-	-	-	3,263,971	3,712,066
Long-term investments (Note 7)	12,517	-	-	-	12,517	12,517
	-	656,298	486,665	114,522	1,257,485	1,125,186
Liabilities	3,753,988	855,125	560,077	114,522	5,283,712	5,930,349
Current						
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	27,338	-	-	-	27,338	20,084
Deferred contributions related to ship raffle (Note 8)	1,837,914	-	-	-	1,837,914	2,187,914
Deferred revenue	20,414	-	-	-	20,414	18,000
	1,885,666	-	-	-	1,885,666	2,225,998
Trust surplus (Note 8)	1,868,322	855,125	560,077	114,522	3,398,046	3,704,351
	3,753,988	855,125	560,077	114,522	5,283,712	5,930,349

Approved on behalf of the Board of Trustees

 Trustee - Treasurer ECPA EcMA

CHAIR

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust
Statement of Operations and Changes In Operating Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Donations - General and Trustees	150,242	431,580
Donations - Life memberships	20,300	27,000
Donations - Memorials	7,556	7,257
Donations - In-kind	1,210	-
Special donations	27,881	22,058
Admission	94,582	31,126
Miscellaneous revenue	1,685	-
Grant revenue (Note 10)	24,777	12,060
Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy grant (Note 10.)	-	32,263
Endowment fund administration fee	1,040	918
Gift shop	1,495	1,006
Sackville Mess	17,338	78
Interest	3,051	-
Deferred contributions related to ship refit (Note 8)	350,000	350,000
	701,157	915,346
Expenditures		
Ship operations		
Amortization - ship	521,689	460,170
Miscellaneous	8,864	6,451
Repairs and maintenance	13,449	10,008
Summer employment	29,749	18,671
Wages	68,924	56,553
Staff Training	1,344	-
	644,019	551,853
Administration		
Bank charges	2,582	3,260
Amortization	86	6,050
Insurance	22,322	19,403
Postage	500	426
Memberships	2,900	2,861
Miscellaneous	7,904	3,515
Professional fees	16,931	15,182
Office	15,648	6,730
Office supplies	3,219	1,111
Telephone	3,938	4,222
Travel	27,821	22,018
Stipend and wages	53,299	48,998
Strategic plan	28,737	-
	185,887	133,776

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust
Statement of Operations and Changes In Operating Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Promotion and publicity		
Action Stations newsletter	10,206	8,880
Advertising and promotion	8,074	2,924
Memorial activities and awards	3,206	2,123
Website	2,542	2,684
	24,028	16,611
Gift shop		
Gift shop write offs	4,890	4,207
Sackville Mess		
Bank charges	1,293	-
Bar purchases	6,844	608
Food and supplies	6,253	411
Stipend	3,203	-
Miscellaneous	4,308	-
	21,901	1,019
Total expenditures	880,725	707,466
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures for the year	(179,568)	207,880
Operating Fund - beginning of year	1,981,005	429,642
Transfer from Preservation Fund (Note 5)	66,885	1,343,483
Operating Fund - end of year (Note 8)	1,868,322	1,981,005

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust
Statement of Preservation Fund Operations and Changes In Preservation Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Donations	6,520	13,855
Dividends	23,919	20,728
Interest	-	6,152
Gain (loss) on disposal of investments	(2,207)	42,650
Foreign exchange gain	73	215
	28,305	83,600
Expenditures		
Investment fees and bank charges	45	3,124
Endowment fund administration fee	1,040	918
	1,085	4,042
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year before unrealized gain (loss) on investments	27,220	79,558
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(71,083)	84,675
Excess (deficiency) of revenues over expenditures for the year	(43,863)	164,233
Preservation Fund - beginning of year	965,873	2,145,123
Transfer to Operating Fund (Note 5)	(66,885)	(1,343,483)
Preservation Fund - end of year	855,125	965,873

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust
Statement of Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund Operations and
Changes in Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Dividends	14,020	10,246
Donations	16,567	32,600
	30,587	42,846
Excess of revenue over expenditures before unrealized gain (loss) on investments	30,587	42,846
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	(123,992)	146,493
Excess (deficiency) of revenue over expenditures for the year	(93,405)	189,339
Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund - beginning of year	653,482	464,143
Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund - end of year	560,077	653,482

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust
Statement of Endowment Fund Operations and Changes in Endowment Fund
For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Revenues		
Donations	10,531	10,515
Excess of revenue over expenditures for the year	10,531	10,515
Endowment Fund - beginning of year	103,991	93,476
Endowment Fund - end of year	114,522	103,991

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended December 31, 2022

	2022	2021
Cash provided by (used for) the following activities		
Operating		
Excess of revenue over expenditures	(306,305)	571,967
Amortization	521,775	466,220
(Gain) loss on disposal of investments	2,207	(42,650)
Unrealized gain (loss) on investments	195,075	(237,278)
Deferred contributions related to ship refit	(350,000)	(350,000)
Stock Donations	(10,531)	(10,515)
	52,221	397,744
Changes in working capital accounts		
Harmonized sales tax receivable	47,836	(12,847)
Inventory	5,053	4,601
Prepaid expenses	(2)	(4,339)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	7,254	(522,205)
Deferred revenue	2,414	5,000
	114,776	(132,046)
Investing		
Acquisition of capital assets	(73,678)	(1,201,996)
Acquisition of long-term investments	(366,389)	(4,244)
Proceeds on disposal of long-term investments	47,337	1,806,898
Purchase of short-term investment	(300,000)	-
	(692,730)	600,658
Increase (decrease) in cash resources	(577,954)	468,612
Cash resources, beginning of year	994,432	525,820
Cash resources, end of year	416,478	994,432

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements

1. Incorporation and nature of the organization

The objectives of the Canadian Naval Memorial Trust are to sustain appreciation of our national heritage through the preservation and promotion of the contributions made by Canada's Navy; to honour those who sacrificed their lives and to remember those who served in the naval service of Canada; to produce, operate and maintain an Interpretation Centre of Canadian Naval and associated maritime history, with HMCS Sackville as the symbol of national achievement in the Second World War; to acquire by way of grant, gift, purchase, bequest, devise, or otherwise, real and personal property and to use and apply such property to the realization of the objects of the Trust; and to buy, own, hold, lease, mortgage, sell and convey such real and personal property as may be necessary or desirable in the carrying out of the objects of the Trust.

2. Significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations set out in Part III of the CPA Canada Handbook - Accounting, as issued by the Accounting Standards Board in Canada and include the following significant accounting policies:

Cash and cash equivalents

The Trust's policy is to disclose bank balances under cash and cash equivalents, including balances held at a financial institution.

Short-term investments

Short-term investments are stated at cost.

Inventory

Inventory is valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined by the first in, first out method. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and selling costs.

Capital assets

Purchased capital assets are recorded at cost.

Amortization is provided using the following rates intended to amortize the cost of assets over their estimated useful lives.

	Method	Rate
Computers	declining balance	55 %
Equipment and furniture	declining balance	20 %
Ship refit	straight-line	10 years
Whaler	straight-line	10 years

Artifacts

The collection of artifacts is recognized in the statement of financial position. The purchase of collection items are accounted for at cost when cost approximates fair value. Contributions of collection items are accounted for at fair value or nominal value based on appraisals by independent appraisers.

Artifacts do not have a definite useful life and, therefore, are not amortized. When events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of a collection or a collection item may exceed its fair value, the collection or collection item is written down to its fair value or replacement cost as determined on an item-by-item basis.

Long-lived assets

Long-lived assets consist of capital assets. Long-lived assets held for use are measured and amortized as described in the applicable accounting policies.

The Trust writes down long-lived assets held for use when conditions indicate that the asset no longer contributes to the Trust's ability to provide goods and services. The asset is also written-down when the value of future economic benefits or service potential associated with the asset is less than its net carrying amount. When the Trust determines that a long-lived asset is impaired, its carrying amount is written down to the asset's fair value and the impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Operations for the Operating Fund.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Financial instruments

The Trust recognizes financial instruments when the Trust becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument.

Arm's length financial instruments

Financial instruments originated/acquired or issued/assumed in an arm's length transaction ("arm's length financial instruments") are initially recorded at their fair value.

At initial recognition, the Trust may irrevocably elect to subsequently measure any arm's length financial instrument at fair value. The Trust has not made such an election during the year.

The Trust subsequently measures financial assets and liabilities at amortized cost.

Transaction costs and financing fees directly attributable to the origination, acquisition, issuance or assumption of financial instruments subsequently measured at fair value are immediately recognized in the statement of operations of each fund. Conversely, transaction costs and financing fees are added to the carrying amount for those financial instruments subsequently measured at cost or amortized cost.

Financial asset impairment

The Trust assesses impairment of all its financial assets measured at cost or amortized cost. The Trust groups assets for impairment testing when available information is not sufficient to permit identification of each individually impaired financial asset in the group, there are numerous assets affected by the same factor or no asset is individually significant. Management considers whether the issuer is having significant financial difficulty or there has been a breach in contract, such as a default or delinquency in interest or principal payments in determining whether objective evidence of impairment exists. When there is an indication of impairment, the Trust determines whether it has resulted in a significant adverse change in the expected timing or amount of future cash flows during the year.

The Trust reduces the carrying amount of any impaired financial assets to the highest of: the present value of cash flows expected to be generated by holding the assets; the amount that could be realized by selling the assets at the balance sheet date; and the amount expected to be realized by exercising any rights to collateral held against those assets.

Any impairment, which is not considered temporary, is included in the current year statement of operations of each fund.

The Trust reverses impairment losses on financial assets when there is a decrease in impairment and the decrease can be objectively related to an event occurring after the impairment loss was recognized. The amount of the reversal is recognized in the statement of operations of each fund in the year the reversal occurs.

Deferred contributions related to ship refit

Deferred contributions related to capital assets represent the unamortized portion of contributed capital assets and restricted contributions that were used to purchase the Trust's ship refit. Recognition of these amounts as revenue is deferred to periods when the related capital assets are amortized.

Revenue recognition

Fund Accounting

The Trust follows the restricted fund method of accounting for donations.

Operating Fund

Donation revenue received for the regular operations is recorded on a cash basis. Amounts received for life memberships are recognized as revenue in the operating fund. Donations of shares are recorded at the fair market value of the shares at their donation date. Interest income is recorded using the accrual method of accounting. Revenue from the gift shop and Sackville Mess is recognized on the date the goods are sold. Revenue from grants is recorded in the operating fund based on the terms of the underlying grant and when the related expenditures are incurred.

2. Significant Accounting Policies *(Continued from previous page)*

Preservation Fund

An internally restricted Preservation Fund has been established by the Trust for the purpose of preservation of the ship. The income earned on the Preservation Fund investments is being used from time to time as the Board of Directors determines it is necessary for the on-going preservation of the vessel. Donations and bequests are recorded as income in the Preservation Fund in the period they are received. Donations of shares are recorded at the fair market value of the shares at their donation date. Investment income is recorded using the accrual method of accounting.

Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund

The Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund is an internally restricted fund that has been established by the Trust for the development of a long-term conservation solution for the ship. Donations received for the Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund are recognized as revenue in that fund. Revenue from grants is recorded in the Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund based on the terms of the underlying grant. Donations of shares are recorded at the fair market value of the shares at their donation date. Investment income is recorded using the accrual method of accounting.

Endowment Fund

An externally restricted endowment fund has been established by the Trust. The income earned on the Endowment Fund investments is recognized in the Preservation Fund. Donations and bequests are recorded as income in the Endowment Fund in the period they are received. Donations of shares are recorded at the fair market value of the shares at their donation date. The Endowment Fund is subject to an administration fee as determined by the Board of Trustees.

All revenue is recorded when collection is reasonably assured.

Government assistance

Government assistance is recorded on the financial statements when there is reasonable assurance that the Trust has complied with, and will continue to comply with, all conditions necessary to obtain the assistance. Capital asset grants are recorded as deferred contributions and amortized as revenue at the same rate as amortization of the asset. Operational grants are accounted for as grant revenue in the year the related expense is incurred.

Restoration expenses

The costs of HMCS Sackville's restoration are expensed as incurred.

Trust surplus

The Canadian Naval Memorial Trust allocates its surplus based on expected future use as follows:

- (i) Operating Fund - available for annual operations and maintenance and general use of the Trust;
- (ii) Preservation Fund - available for the preservation of the ship.
- (iii) Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund - available for the long-term conservation of the ship.
- (iv) Endowment Fund - available for the long-term conservation of the ship.

Contributed services

Volunteers contribute services to the Trust. Because of the difficulty in determining fair value, contributed services are not recognized in these financial statements.

Measurement uncertainty (use of estimates)

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Canadian accounting standards for not-for-profit organizations requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Accounts receivable are stated after evaluation as to their collectability and an appropriate allowance for doubtful accounts is provided where considered necessary. Provisions are made for slow moving and obsolete inventory. Amortization is based on the estimated useful lives of capital assets. Accrued liabilities are based on invoices received after year-end related to services provided in the fiscal year.

These estimates and assumptions are reviewed periodically and, as adjustments become necessary they are reported in the statement of operations in the periods in which they become known.

3. Financial instruments

The Trust, as part of its operations, carries a number of financial instruments. It is management's opinion that the Trust is not exposed to significant interest, currency, credit, liquidity or other price risks arising from these financial instruments except as otherwise disclosed.

Credit risk

The Trust is exposed to credit risk on the accounts receivable. The Trust does not have a significant exposure to any individual member or counterpart. The Trust has not incurred any bad debt expense for the last three years. At December 31, 2022 and December 31, 2021, accounts receivable relates to outstanding HST receivable.

The Trust is exposed to concentration risk on its cash as it is held at one institution. This risk is mitigated as the institution is a major financial institution in Canada.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Trust is mainly exposed to currency risk and price risk.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Trust entered into transactions to purchase and sell marketable securities denominated in US Dollar currency for which the related revenues were subject to exchange rate fluctuations. As at December 31, 2022, the following balance is denominated in US dollar currency and converted into Canadian dollars:

	2022	2021
	CAD\$	CAD\$
Marketable securities, included in long-term investments	272,926	347,736

At the end of the year, the foreign exchange rate from US to Canadian dollars was 1.35 (2021 - 1.27).

Other price risk

Price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices (other than those arising from interest rate risk or currency risk), whether those changes are caused by factors specific to the individual financial instrument or its issuer, or factors affecting all similar financial instruments traded in the market. The Trust is exposed to other price risk through its traded investments that are quoted in an active market.

4. Short-term investments

The short-term investments are comprised of a \$200,000 term deposit and a \$100,000 term deposit. Both of the term deposits bear interest at 3.25% and mature in December 2023.

5. Interfund transactions

During the year, the Trust transferred \$66,885 (2021 - \$1,343,483) from the Preservation Fund to the Operating Fund.

At year-end, there is \$1,000 outstanding from the Preservation Fund to the Operating Fund. These advances are non-interest bearing and have no set terms of repayment.

At the end of the prior year, there was \$19,437 outstanding from the Operating fund to the Preservation Fund. These amounts were repaid during the year.

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust Notes to the Financial Statements

For the year ended December 31, 2022

6. Capital assets

	<i>Cost</i>	<i>Accumulated amortization</i>	<i>2022 Net book value</i>	<i>2021 Net book value</i>
Computers	46,941	46,868	73	157
Equipment and furniture	183,845	119,408	64,437	66,987
Ship refit	5,028,860	1,909,199	3,119,661	3,622,547
Whaler	84,000	4,200	79,800	22,375
	5,343,646	2,079,675	3,263,971	3,712,066

The original asset value of HMCS Sackville is recorded at \$1 and the asset value of the model HMCS Sackville artifact is recorded at \$12,517 (2021 - \$12,517).

7. Long-term investments

	<i>Cost 2022</i>	<i>Market Value 2022</i>	<i>Cost 2021</i>	<i>Market Value 2021</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Preservation Fund				
RBC Dominion Securities	539,138	654,634	234,719	421,299
Cash Surrender Value of Life Insurance	1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664
	540,802	656,298	236,383	422,963
Canadian Naval Memorial Project Fund				
RBC Dominion Securities	486,181	486,665	473,756	598,232
Endowment Fund				
RBC Dominion Securities	114,522	114,522	103,991	103,991
	1,141,505	1,257,485	814,130	1,125,186

Any unrealized gains/losses for the investments held in the Endowment Fund are recognized in the Preservation Fund in the year they occur.

8. Deferred contributions related to ship refit

Deferred capital contributions consist of the unamortized amount of contributions received for the ship refit. Recognition of these amounts as revenue is deferred to periods when the related capital assets are amortized. Changes in deferred capital contributions are as follows:

	<i>2022</i>	<i>2021</i>
Balance, beginning of year	2,187,914	2,537,914
Less: Amounts recognized as revenue during the year	(350,000)	(350,000)
Balance, end of year	1,837,914	2,187,914

Canadian Naval Memorial Trust
Notes to the Financial Statements
For the year ended December 31, 2022

9. Operating Fund

The statement of financial position for the Operating Fund includes a number of capital assets as well as deferred contributions related to the ship's refit. These balances are being amortized as described in the significant accounting policies. As a result, the Operating Fund will be drawn down over time by the net amortization expense. The composition of the Operating Fund's surplus is as follows:

	2022	2021
Operating Fund surplus	1,868,200	1,981,005
Future amortization of capital assets	(3,263,971)	(3,712,066)
Future amortization of deferred contributions related to ship's refit	1,837,914	2,187,914
<hr/>		
Operating Fund surplus available	442,143	456,853

10. Government assistance

During the year, the Trust applied for and was awarded a grant from the Canadian Summer Jobs Program in the amount of \$24,777 (2021 - \$12,060). The grant is recognized as revenue in the Operating Fund.

During the prior year, the Trust received \$32,203 in Government funding from the Canada Emergency Wage Subsidy ("CEWS") program which was implemented during COVID-19 to help with the negative impact of the pandemic. The CEWS program ended in October 2021. This funding has been recognized as revenue in the Operating Fund.